CAROLINA OBSERVER
And FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.

328

VOL. VII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1823. [NO. 6.

THE OBSERVER,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN MAC RAE,
TERMS,
THREE DOLLARS *a year, payable in advance.*
ADVERTISEMENTS *inserted at the rate of sixty cents a square for the first insertion, and thirty cents for each subsequent one.*

ABIJAH WHITING
Has Just Received,

2 Cases Men's Leghorn Hats,
2 Cases Straw Bonnets,
1 Black and white Leghorn do.
10 Lb. Bonnet Wire,
2 Nests Bandboxes,
10 do Packing do.
ALSO
A handsome assortment of
Dry Goods,
which are offered at Wholesale and Retail, Low for CASH.
May 15. 50:tf

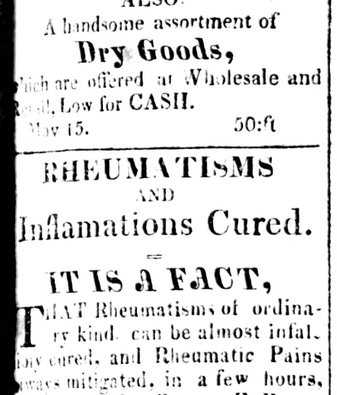
RHEUMATISMS AND Inflamations Cured.

IT IS A FACT,

THAT Rheumatisms of ordinary kind can be almost infallibly cured, and Rheumatic Pains always mitigated, in a few hours, by the use of Dr. PIERRE E. BRANDRETH'S *Anti-Rheumatic Salve.* Tho' most valuable for its efficacy in Rheumatisms, this Salve is probably not surpassed in the cure of Bruises, Sprains, Burns, Scalds broken Breasts, sore Nipples, and other external inflammations. A more valuable Family Medicine, it is presumed, has never been offered. Sold in tin boxes, at one dollar, with printed directions and certificates of its utility. Druggests will at present be furnished on commission or can be purchased at a liberal deduction

R. EDWARDS, *Agent,*
At Charleston, for the Southern States
A few boxes of this invaluable medicine, for sale at the store of
O. P. STARK.

David Anderson, Jr.



Marble Cutter,
HAVING purchased the Stock of A. Sweetland and taken the stand lately occupied by him, will supply those who want with
Monuments, Tomb tables Head-stones,
And any other article in the line which may be wanted. Also Building Stone of every description, of the best *Free Stone* & of the country stone. The work will be done in the best manner and on moderate terms.
Hay-Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

Runaway.

MY man *Jerry*, eloped on the 21st of March; he has an excellent countenance very ready in his answer, and with considerable assurance; he is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, yellow complected, has a burn on his left arm, a high forehead, and a head inclined to be bald; he had with him when he left, a variety of clothing, a suit of which were Plains, and some homespun clothes, the color not recollected. He will attempt to pass for a free man where he is not known, as he is artful. I purchased him of a Mr. Steadman, in Chatham county, and it is likely he may be lurking about in that neighborhood.
Any person apprehending said fellow, shall be entitled to a *reward of fifty dollars*, if delivered to me, and all reasonable expences paid; otherwise, if delivered in the county jail, and immediate information given, *twenty dollars.*
Any information will be directed to Cheraw, Perry is a blacksmith by trade.
Charles J. Lide.
Marlboro' District, S. C.
April 25, 1823. 10tt

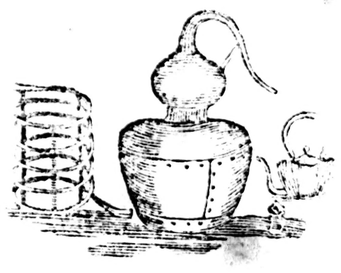
FISH!

100 Barrels cut Herrings,
50 Do. Family do. (prime,)
For sale by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.
April 1823.—3m

Bank Stock, on Credit

FIFTY-SIX shares C. Fear Bank Stock, belonging to the estate of Dan. Cress, senr. deceased, will be sold, at Public Sale, on a credit of 6 months, on *Tuesday, the 7th of October next.* Bonds, with two approved securities, willbe required.
JOSHUA GAY, } *Exr's.*
EDWD. CRESS }
Salisbury, Sept. 1, 1823.—4t18.

New Establishment.



The subscriber having established the
Coppersmith's Business,
In all its various branches, and having the best workmen employed, will keep constantly on hand at his shop, on Hay-street, near the brick-row,
Stills, of various sizes;
and stills will be repaired, at the shortest notice, at my factory as above.
☞ Cash will be given for old copper and pewter.
John M Dobbin
August 6, 1823.—8wt17

CHEAP WHOLESALE

Drug & Medicine Store.

Dr. W. H. MAFFITT, & Co.
INFORM their friends and the public generally, that they have now opened an extensive assortment of Drugs and Medicines, imported from some of the first houses in the United States, which they will dispose of to Physicians and Merchants, on more liberal terms, than they can meet with South of New-York or Philadelphia
Family Prescriptions, prepared as usual, with the greatest care, of pure and genuine Medicine Likewise Medicine Chests, designed for the use of Families residing in the country, constantly for sale
N B. A large supply of Oils, Colors, and Dye Stuffs; Hatter's materials, and Coach Trimmings, daily expected.
May 15. 50tf.

Fresh Supply.

BARNUM BEACH & Co have just received in addition to their former Stock, a large and fresh supply of Boots and Shoes of all descriptions, which they offer for prices lower than usual, for Cash or Produce.—Also,
10 Boxes real Whittemore's Cards
50 doz, Morocco Hats
10 cases Straw Bonnets
50 pr. Nankeen, white Linen and striped Pantaloons
30 Short Jackets
10 doz. Hair Seives
50 boxes Windsor Soap
20 reams Writing Paper
100 doz. Ladies' Hair Combs.
They also continue to manufacture Ladies Boots and Shoes, of different descriptions.
June 4, 823 1.tf.

VALUABLE LANDS
IN EAST FLORIDA,
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale some valuable tracts of land, lying on Tampa or All Saints Bay, Charlotte harbour, and other places in East Florida, which he will dispose of on a liberal credit, for the greater part of the purchase money; or receive in payment improved estates in this state, improved lots in Fayetteville, negroes, or other personal property. Apply to
THOS. STRODE,
Agent for the owner.
Fayetteville, N. C.
July 15 1823. 7tf 51

Absconded Apprentice.

HEZEKIAH DAVIS, an indented apprentice to the subscriber. He is about 16 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, light complexion, light hair, and somewhat of a feminine voice. Wore away a black hat a brown jacket and light pantaloons; no shoes on. He left his employment on the 23d instant. No thanks or charges will be given for his delivery; but the public are warned, as he is very light fingered, and those who run the risk of harboring him, will not only lose their generosity, but be dealt with according to law.
C. LOOMIS.
23*

STILLS

MADE & MENDED
In the best manner, and at the shortest notice, two doors West of Mrs. Perry's, on Old street, to which place the subscriber has removed his Copper-Smith Shop.—Applications made at the store of Maj. Ayer, or at the Post Office, will be attended to.
JOHN MACRAE.

Fayetteville Academy.

THIS Institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton, with assistant teachers,	
Rudiments - - -	$2 50
Reading and Writing - -	3
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work, - - - -	6
Music taught by Madam Veilla, in the best Italian style, per annum, $60; per quarter, 20	
Ditto, taught out of the Institution,	$100 per annum.
Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M. Lausney, a native of France.	
Drawing and Painting, -	$6
French, - - -	6
Classical department, under Dr. G. Davis. The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra.	$8.

ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rudiments, - - -	$3
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes,	$6

Pens and Ink provided without charge.
A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.
Board, including ALL the above branches, except Music, $35 per quarter, payable in advance.
Wm. Hamilton.
☞ For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians, the following gentlemen may be referred to:—John A. Cameron, Esq President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H. Morrison.
Fayetteville, June 5, 1823. 1:y.1

Wm Widdifield, jun.

Clock an Watch Maker, Silver smith & Jeweller,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity that having purchased the entire stock in trade of Mr Charles Clark, he intends carrying on the above business at the Old Stand, on the south side of Hay street, a few doors above the State-House, where he hopes, by the strictest assiduity, to merit a continuation of that patronage which has heretofore been so liberally extended towards the establishment; and where every article, in the above line, will be kept constantly for sale, on the most reasonable terms.
N. B. Engraving, of every description, neatly executed.
July 22. 1823.—9*

DISSOLUTION Of Copartnership.

THE firm of Fitzharris & Gallop having on the 15th day of this inst. dissolved by mutual consent, the books and accounts of said concern are in the hands of L. Fitzharris, who alone is authorised to collect the same and grant discharges.
L. FITZHARRIS,
ALEX GALLOP.
All persons indebted to the said concern of Fitzharris and Gallop, are hereby requested to come forward and settle their respective balances with the subscriber without delay. The remaining stock of said firm, consisting of a handsome assortment of dry and fancy Goods, together with a supply of Groceries, &c. is offered for sale at reduced prices, and upon accommodating terms, by
L. FITZHARRIS.
4t15.

C. & P. Mallett,

HAVE just received, on consignment, an elegant *CHARIOTEE*, a *BIROUCHE*, and several light and fashionable *GIGS.*—Also.
25 bls. Loaf and lump Sugar,
50 do. prime Muscovado do.—and
10 tons of Swedes iron, assorted.
September 4, 1823.—4t17.

THE NEW RETREAT AND CONFECTIONARY,

Three doors east of the Post-Office, Bow-st.

THE Proprietors of this house respectfully inform their friends and the public, that having made many improvements in the arrangement of their establishment, they are prepared to accommodate all who may favor them with their company. They pledge themselves that no attention shall be wanting on their part, to give pleasure, comfort and satisfaction
They intend keeping constantly on hand a general assortment of confectionary; the following they now offer to the notice of the public, viz:

Cordials.	*Candies.*
Cream Perfect Love,	Rock,
" Noyeau,	Burgamot,
Oil Cloves,	Peppermint,
" Cinnamon,	Cinnamon,
" Aniseed,	Barley,
" Peppermint, &	Blown, and
" Wormwood.	Pull.

	Sugar Plumbs.
Wines,	Cinnamon,
Mead,	Peppermint,
Ice Cream,	Caraway,
Raisins,	Coriander,
Bounce,	Purseed, and
Pastry,	Almond.
Nuts, &c. &c.	

Orders from private families, in town or country, and country merchants, for these articles, or any part of them, will be *promptly* executed, and on terms as favorable as if the parties were personally present to make the selection.
N. B. Their bar is furnished with the choicest liquors, and the first quality Spanish Cigars, particularly selected for choice purposes. 1v*
CH S. SMITH, & Co.

Book Store.

JNO. McRAE has for sale, at his Book Store, two doors above the Post-Office, a valuable assortment of *BOOKS*, in the different departments of literature and science; among which are the following:
Theology, Religious Biography, &c.—Adam's Religious World Displayed, Chalmer's Astronomical and other Discourses, Saurin's Sermons, Davies' do. Hunter's Sacred Biography, Buck's Theological Dictionary, Simeon's Skeletons, Meikle's Traveller, Baxter's Saint's Rest, Paley's Theology, Memors of Rev. A. Fuller, Life of John Calvin, Buchanan's Christian Researches, Frey's Narrative, Doctrine of Life for the New-Jerusalem, Butterworth's Concordance, Bibles, family and common, &c &c.
History, Biography, and Miscellanies.—Ramsay's United States, Maj. Long's Expedition to the Rocky Mountains, Life of Mary Queen of Scots, Memoirs of Jackson, Universal History, Josephus' Works, History of Rome, do. of England, Domes tic Encyclopedia, Morse's Gazetteer, latest edition, Shakspeare, Elegant Extracts, Moore's Works, Salamagundi, Peveril of the Peak, Annals of the Parish, Sir Andrew Wylie, Sporting Anecdotes, Cavalier, Minstrel Love, Seventy-Six, Percy Anecdotes, Martyr of Antioch, Cain, Sardanapalus, Privateer, Tom Crib's Memorial to Congress, Loves of the Angels, Don Juan, Marcian Colonna, Ginseppino, Happiness, Idle Man, Dr Syntax's Tour, Rhyming Dictionary, Gay's Fables, Popular Models, Nightingale, Thornton's Botany, Foster's Essays, Burton's Lectures, Say's Political Economy, Carey's do. Practical Accountant, White's Compendium of Cattle Medicine, besides various other miscellaneous works.
Law.—Vesey's Chancery Reports, 20 vols, Phillip's Evidence, Espinasse on Evidence, Newland on Contracts, American Precedents, New-York Digest.
Medicine and Surgery.—Chapman's Therapeutics, Thomas's Practice, Ewel's Medical Companion, American Dispensatory, Magendie's Physiology, Bell's Operative Surgery, Bell's Letters, Brodie on the Joints, Fife's Anatomy, Prognostics and Crises of Hippocrates, Combe's Phrenology, Physician's Vade Mecum, Ramsbotham's Midwifery.
Classical and School Books.—Horace, Virgil, Ovid, Sallust, Cicero, Cæsar, Roman Antiquities, Selectæ Profanis, Viri Romæ, Historiæ Sacræ, Græca Minora, Xenophon, Greek Testament, Schreveli's Lexicon, Latin and Greek Grammars, Simson's Euclid, Hutton's Mathematics Ferguson's Astronomy, Gibson's Surveying, Pike's, Walsh's and Dilworth's Arithmetic, Blair's Lectures, Paley's Moral Philosophy, Jamieson's Logic, Duncan's do Blair's Philosophy, Joyce's do. Morse's, Adam's and Willette's Geography, Murray's Grammar, Exercises and Key, Walker's Dictionary, Webster's, Murray's, Dilworth's and Waldo's Spelling Books, American Preceptor, Columbian Orator, Scotts Lessons, American Selections, English Reader, Catechetical Compend of History, Catechisms on Practical Chemistry, Astronomy, Botany, Classical Biography and Mythology Universal History Roman Antiquities Grecian do. Jewish do. Roman History Grecian do. English do. in a series of numbers adapted to the use of scholars in the United States with engraved illustrations.
Also—Vases, Prints, Blank Book, Copy Slips, Writing and Letter apers, Wafers, Sealing-Wax, Quills Ink-Powder, Ink Stands, Pen Knives, Slates Lead and Slate Pencils, Paint Boxes, Pocket Books, &c.

Cotton Bagging.

100 Pieces 43 inch Bagging,
For sale, by
C. T. HAIGH.
August 6, 1823.—8wt17

For Sale,

25 Bags prime green Coffee,
12 Hhds. superior Molasses,
59 Sacks Liverpool blown Salt,
60 Ps. Cotton Bagging,
10 Tons, Muscovado Sugar.
C. P. & S. W Tillinghast.

FOR RENT,

THE brick Store on Bow street; a two story Ware House; also, a Stable and Lot.
C. P. & S. W. T.
September 3, 1823.—4t17.

LAW REGISTER OF THE UNITED STATES.

FOR Sale, at the Book Store of John McRae, a few copies of "*The Annual Law Register of the United States*, Vols. 3d. & 4th, (Royal 8vo. Pages 1452,) containing 'State Law and Regulations, &c' By *William Griffith*, Esq. counsellor at law, and late one of the Judges of the circuit court of the United States, for the third circuit. Price $5 a volume.
This original and extensive work, contains a full view of the Laws, and pecuiar Regulations in each of the 24 states, necessary to be known to gentlemen of the Bar, judges, executive officers, conveyancers, creditors, merchants, land-holders, and other citizens throughout the United States.

Opinions.

Extract of a letter from DAVID HOFFMAN, *Esq. Professor of law in the University of Maryland.*
'I am much delighted with the work as far as it has progressed. It will be invaluable to the country at large.'
After a full copy, of the two volumes complete, had been received by Professor Hoffman, and in reply to a letter in which the Editor apologised for using, in a circular notice, the foregoing extract, he observes, 'I regret that you should have deemed it at all necessary to apologise for the use of the little extract from my letter; I confess, however, that it would have been more agreeable to me to have spoken more particularly and to the point, of the utility and excellence of your work, had I supposed that my feeble testimony would have been either used, or of any avail.'
Extract of a letter from B. W. LEIGH, *Esq. Counsellor at law, Richmond, Virginia.*
'Let me congratulate you on your progress, which far exceeds my utmost expectations. I have examined the important heads of each of the numbers, as they came on: so far, your friends have every reason to be satisfied, and the publick at large must acknowledge, that you have fulfilled your engagements to the letter.'
Extract of a letter from J. CABELL BRECKINRIDGE, *Esq. Secretary of State, Kentucky.*
'I regret exceedingly that the subscription for this valuable and interesting work was not more extensively circulated in Kentucky, but am satisfied it will sell well here.'
Extract of a letter from CHARLES G. HAINES, *Esq. Counsellor at law, New York.*
'I am very anxious to obtain a copy of your invaluable work. I will notice its merits in the next Law Journal.'
We have examined the 3d & 4th Volumes of the Law Register of the United States, just published by Judge *Griffith*, comprising a summary of State Law and Regulations, for each of the 24 States. Having taken the liberty in December, 1820, to recommend to the patronage of the American Publick, and particularly to the gentlemen of the Bar in the United States, Mr. *Griffith's* general design, in establishing the Law Register, we are of opinion that in the execution of that branch of it comprised in these Volumes, Mr. *Griffith* has completely redeemed the pledge given in his prospectus, and that the work will be a very important addition to the Library of every Lawyer.

RICH. HARISON.	JOHN WELLS.
THOS. ADDIS EMMET.	SAML. BOYD.
JOS. OGDEN HOFFMAN.	S. JONES.

New-York, June, 1823.
☞ [These Volumes, 3d & 4th, contain a *distinct* branch, and no way connected with the 1st & 2d. which comprise the "Federal system," and are in preparation. So that purchasers or subscribers, need not, necessarily, have the 1st & 2d.
It was thought most advisable to include "State Laws and Regulations" together, in one body, and to publish them first, as being of most immediate importance.]

To Rent,

A Comfortable dwelling house, and ½ acre lot, with all the improvements thereon, near the half way bridge to Cambellton.
A small dwelling house and lot on Pearson-st. near Mr. Samuel Pearce's dwelling.
Two tenements (next above Mr. W. L. McNeill's) in the brick row, with large and convenient cellars.
One vacant lot near Mr. Sutherlands, dwelling.
One do. near the intended canal basin.
One do. east side of Winslow street.
Should any person prefer leasing, the vacant lots will be leased for a number of years Possession can be given immediately. For terms, apply to
HENRY W. AYER,
Agent for the owners
Fayetteville, Aug. 13, 1823—11*

Yadkin Na. Company

A GENERAL meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the house of William H. Slaughter, in the town of Salisbury, on the 9th and 10th days of October next, being on Thursday and Friday of Rowan Superior Court.
A. D. MURPHEY, *Pres't.*
August 30, 1823.—5t19.

North-Carolina Register, AND UNITED STATES CALENDAR.

A Small Work, bearing the above title, for the year 1823, was compiled by the subscriber, and published last winter, at the printing office of Messrs. Jos. Gales & Son. In the preface it was announced that should sufficient encouragement be given, a similar publication might in future be annually expected. The design of this publication was, to furnish the citizens generally with a convenient book of reference, containing within a small compass, and at a moderate price, much local information which could not without considerable trouble, be obtained from any other source. From the favorable opinion very generally expressed respecting the uncommon utility of this work, the compiler was led to believe, that public patronage would have equaled his expectation. This expectation, however, so far from being realized, has been more than disappointed. More than six months have elapsed since the Register has issued from the press—and the sale has not yet defrayed the expences of printing. This, instead of being remunerated for their labor, the Editor and the Printer are both out of pocket. A very moderate compensation would have satisfied both; but neither of them can think of continuing a publication which must subject them to a loss. Preparations have been made for the publication of a Register for 1824, and for presenting it to the public in a state of considerable improvement; embracing the correction of several errors which could not well have been avoided in the first Register, together with an accession of valuable information, which the first did not contain; but unless some assurance of a more extensive sale can be secured, the project of continuing a Register for N. Carolina must be entirely abandoned. If such assurance can be obtained in a reasonable time, the work, now preparing will, in due season, be committed to the press. In such an event, it will appear by the time fixed for the meeting of the Legislature of this state; and such copies as may be engaged will be sent to the several counties by the return of their respective representatives. Those who feel interested in encouraging the Work here referred to, are requested to inform the subscriber by letter, free of postage, of the number of copies they are willing to take; and it is desirable that this should be done with as little delay as possible—as the work, if printed at all, ought to be in the press before the 1st of September. COLIN M'IVER.
Fayetteville July 24, 1823. 9*

State of No. Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

THIS day, Shadrick Jones personally appeared before me, Hugh Smith one of the Justices of the Peace for said county, and made oath that he held a note of hand on Thomas Gregory, for the sum of six hundred and twenty-five dollars, due the 30th of April, 1823; also one do. of one hundred dollars, due about the 25th of December, 1819, with a credit of eleven dollars on the said note, on Hedick Jones; which said two notes the said Shadrick Jones has lost or mislaid, so that he cannot now lay his hand on them, and that he has never sold or transferred them to any person.
Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 14th August, 1823.
SHADRICK ✕ JONES,
mark.
TEST,
HUGH SMITH, *J. P.*
N. B.—I forewarn any person from trading for the said notes, or paying them to any person but myself.
SHADRICK JONES.
August 14, 1823.—3t 16

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, to us made and executed by Allen Stuart, for purposes therein expressed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 20th of September next, six hundred and ten acres of valuable *LAND* in the vicinity of Laurel Hill, Richmond county, about one hundred acres of which are now under cultivation, a dwelling house & suitable out-houses, together with a Grist Mill and Cotton Machine. Conditions—*Cash.* Sale positive and without reserve.
WM. McLEOD.
JOHN BLUE.
JOHN CAMBELL.
August 13*th*, 1823. 4 5.

Committed

TO the jail of this county, on the 10th inst. a negro man by the name of *LEWIS*, about 25 or 26 years of age. He is of a light complexion for a negro, stammers in his speech when a little frightened, and somewhat cross-eyed. Said Lewis is about five feet seven and a half inches high; and says he belongs to Robert Hobbetter, of Dinwiddie county, Va. and absconded from the service of Gideon Hill, near Cheraw, S. C. The owner is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
SAMUEL MAULTSBY. *Jail'r.*
Aug. 11 1823.—11*

Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber informs his friends, and the public generally, that they have located themselves on Bow-street, one door east of the Post-Office, where all orders in their line of business, will be thankfully received and executed with neatness and despatch. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage; and promise that no exertions shall be wanting, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.
N & D. M'PHERSON.
Fayetteville, Sept. 10, 1823.—15*

Sunday Schools.

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. Editor.—The following extract contains such excellent remarks concerning the duty of Sabbath-School Teachers, that I cannot forbear requesting an insertion of it in your useful paper. It is the 5th No. of a series of essays on Sabbath Schools, published in the Evangelical Monitor, Woodstock, Vt.—J. H.

The success of the Sabbath School, as has often been remarked, depends upon the manner in which it is conducted. If the Superintendant is careless and inattentive, or ignorant and haughty, there is an end to all improvement to that extent which might be expected. And if the *teachers* suppose their work is finished with the mere mechanical business of hearing the scholars recite, little will be effected. Every teacher should make his business a *particular study*. He should look at his duties in all their variety and extent, and form thereunto some system, that will produce the greatest improvement. Instead of supposing that his duties are finished, when he has heard the scholar, parrot like, run over the lesson that has been committed, he ought to understand that this is a very small part of the business, and a matter of small importance, compared with some others, which his station requires. His inquiries should be directed to the simple point, how can the most good be produced?—How can I acquire the most influence over my class, and when acquired, how can it be made most profitable? Inquiries of this kind, branching forth in all the variety of application, of which they are susceptible, will form sources of reflection and study, that will occupy no small share of attention, and require no small share of effort.

To win the affections of children, is almost indispensable to the acquisition of an influence of any importance over them. And this once secured, instruction may be imparted with great hope of success. So necessary is this, that no sacrifice, which the general object of Sabbath Schools demands, may not be made for its attainment. Every manifestation of a spirit of kindness which will arrest the attention of children, should be studied for that purpose, and every display of love should be made, which the circumstance of the school will allow. This point cannot too deeply interest the hearts of all, who are engaged in the business of instruction. Nothing places children so perfectly out of the sphere of our influence, as the exhibition of a careless, distant, haughty, commanding spirit, when redeemed by no motive of love. And if teachers are indifferent on the subject of securing, by almost any means, the affection of their scholars, we can predict, with great certainty, that it will be but a short time before the waywardness of the children will excite a kind of feeling that will be most of all unfavorable to the communication of knowledge and to other purposes of instruction.

Having attained that influence which affection gives, the object of the teacher then will be to impress the mind in the strongest manner with the *truths* of Revelation. And this should be a matter of study—Simple exhortation, or simple declamation will not impress truth upon the minds of children. There must be plain conversation accompanied by plain and familiar illustration. It is quite too common for all the instruction to be left to an address from the minister or the Superintendant at the close of each school, but this, though of much utility, will not imprint the truth upon the heart like that constant instruction from the teacher which it is in his power to afford. The instruction should be combined with the recitation to be profitable, or to be long remembered, and should principally consist in explanations and illustrations of the lesson. It is not difficult, by a little attention, to add such remarks upon the lesson, and to ask such questions in reference to it, as shall excite the attention and improve the mind of the pupil. Those loose and indefinite remarks, which we are accustomed to offer for the instruction of children, as they tend to form a habit of inattention on their part, not only makes our effort useless, but positively injurious.—This should be well considered by teachers universally, and nothing ought to be given as instruction, unless it is accompanied by such illustration as shall make it distinctly understood.

TO ISABEL.

A tone of music stirs the mind,
A flower may do the same;
And not a touching strain of art
Can wake and agitate the heart,
Like the whispering of the wind
That hymns *the one* dear name!

O Isabel! O Isabel!
The winds have not a varied tone,
But syllable in sigh or swell,
Thy love—mine, and thine alone!
And when, more rudely sallying forth,
They fly the chambers of the North,
O! to my heart they seem to bear
A message from the Banks of Ayre!

INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

BALTIMORE, SEPT. 8.

The fast sailing ship *Franklin*, captain Graham, arrived here last night in 41 days from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 28th of July. To the polite attention of capt. Graham, the editors of the American are indebted for London papers to the evening of the 26th July inclusive.

The lateness of the hour at which they were received allows time to make only the important extracts which follow.

Intended Evacuation of Spain!

The London Courier of July 26, assures its readers that they may rely on the authenticity of the following intelligence:

"The French government have it in contemplation to retire across the Ebro, and to take up the line of defence along that river. The heavy artillery has been ordered up, to invest the strong positions on that line.

"It is the intention of the Duke d'Angouleme to withdraw the troops from before Cadiz, unless there should arise a more favourable prospect of being successful in accommodating the differences between the contending parties in Spain. The dissensions, in fact, between the Royalists themselves, form almost as strong an impediment to the adjustment of matters, as the dissensions between the Royalists and the Cortes.

"It is now more than a month since we first hinted at this circumstance, and on several occasions since we have repeated it. In particular, the letter which we published on Thursday from Madrid, written, as we stated, "by a person well qualified to form a just and impartial estimate of the present and future prospects of Spain," corroborated what we had said. The following passages from that letter disclose important facts:

"The French are not masters here. The violent party which continues to urge the Regency to acts of arbitrary power, finds no support in the Duke d'Angouleme, or his adherents. They are *anxious to negotiate with the more moderate party of the Cortes*, and to endeavor to save the King's life by giving favorable terms to the former. The supporters of arbitrary power are decidedly averse to any treaty with the rebels in Cadiz. It remains to be seen whether the French party will have power enough to oppose successfully, their more violent friends and allies."

"The fact is, that this delay bears most heavily on the French finances, and necessarily must, in a short time, force that power either to join the advocates of arbitrary despotism, or to *leave the contending parties to settle matters with the Cortes as they may*"

We will not pretend to say (adds the Courier) how far events may change the intentions of France; but it is certain that if there should appear no chance of a speedy conciliation of parties, what we have above stated will be the course adopted.—The French decidedly support only the more moderate Royalists.

It is true that the 20th Light Corps shewed mutiny at Bayonne. Fifty-one of them deserted, in consequence of Marshal Lauriston's refusing permission for the regiment to join the campaign in Spain.

The French army has been remarkably healthy, which is ascribed to the unusual coolness of the season.

FIGHT AT CORUNNA.

The following has been posted up at Lloyd's:—"Bristol July 25.—Arrived L'Atreveda, Cortieno, from Corunna; sailed on the morning of the 18th instant with despatches. Up to that period, the attempts of the French upon Corunna had been repulsed with considerable loss, and their advanced troops were retreating.

The London Globe of July 26, says: "We have just seen a gentleman who left Corunna on the 18th in the Atraveda. The French were repulsed with great loss. Our informant states that they left upon the field one hundred and thirty wagon loads of dead. On the 19th, the Atreveda was still in sight of Corunna and the Constitutional flag was flying. All the cannon at Ferrol, with the exception of two pieces, had been removed before the French obtained possession of the town. No immediate communication from our brave countryman, Sir Robert Wilson, has been received, but as he received only a flesh wound in the thigh, it is hoped that he may soon be enabled to renew his useful services."

The following is an extract from a letter received by an eminent Mercantile House in the city, dated Plymouth, July 22:

"A Spanish schooner has just arrived in six days from Corunna; the report is, that there had been some severe fighting in that neighborhood, and that the French had been repulsed in their attack on the town, but that Sir Robert Wilson had been wounded in the thigh during the action. Sir Robert remained at Corunna when the vessel left."

Another letter from Plymouth says,

"Important news has just arrived here, but from the little time that remains before the departure of the post, it will be impossible to learn correct particulars. According to rumour, there have been three engagements near Corunna, or immediately before the place, between the French and Spanish forces, and that the former have been defeated in each battle. Sir R. Wilson and General Quiroga commanded the Spaniards. Sir R. Wilson has been severely wounded in the leg. This account had just been received by a Spanish merchant vessel."

PLYMOUTH, JULY 22.—The 'Augusta, of and from Corunna, arrived here this evening with sundry passengers, who appear to have quitted that place in great haste, in consequence of a sudden attack, made on the 15th and 16th inst. by about 8,000 French. The result is not known; though it appears, from what our clerk has been able to collect, that no apprehensions are entertained as to its fall.

It is said that, in this attack, 7 or 800 French fell; that the loss on the part of the Spanish was comparatively trifling, (the number not stated,) but that five or six Spanish officers have been wounded and one killed; that Sir Robert Wilson had been wounded in his thigh, and a Colonel Light (one of his aids-de-camp) severely wounded. Our clerk made particular inquiries as to any despatches, letters, or official communication for his excellency the Ambassador or Consul General, but was told that she had not brought any.

The London Globe, of July 26 says: "We learn that an eminent person has received assurances that a negotiation is pending between the Cortes at Cadiz and the French. The basis of this negotiation is said to be, the return of Ferdinand to Madrid, and a guarantee for the personal safety and property of the Constitutional party. We give this intelligence as we received it."

The same paper says, "It has been ascertained by the Spanish Legation, that Cadiz is amply provisioned for three months."

There has been a misunderstanding between the blockading squadron and a British frigate, respecting the attempted passage of some British ships into Cadiz. The frigate fully succeeding in obtaining them a passage into the port. The American vessels totally disregarded the blockade, and pass in and out just as they please.

Brussels papers to the 22d July, speak not only of the great activity displayed by the French government, in pressing troops of every description from the Northern frontiers, towards Spain, but of its incessant exertion to increase the army generally.

A letter from Rome of the 10th July says, "The news that I have received of his Holiness is very favorable. The fever had ceased, his appetite returned, and every thing gives hopes that the Church will preserve its august chief."

Surrender of Gen. Morales and Maracaibo.

BALTIMORE, SEPT. 8.—We have it in our power to communicate the highly gratifying intelligence of the brilliant success which has attended the arms of the Colombian Republic, in obtaining possession of the city of Maracaibo, and effecting the capitulation of its most active and dreaded enemy, the Royal General Morales, and the forces under his command. This pleasing information was received here yesterday morning by the fast sailing schooner Abarilla, Captain Edwards, from La Guayra, which port she left on the 22d August. To the polite attention of Mr. J. A. Gill, the editors of the American are indebted for a file of the Colombiano of Caraccas to the 13th August, and of the Caraccas *Iris* to the 18th inclusive. In the Iris-extraordinary of the last date we have the *official treaty of the capitulation*, together with other official documents. The capitulation was effected on the 3d August, and formally approved on the following day by the Colombian Generals Manrique and Padilla. Its principal provisions are that Morales and all those attached to him are to leave the country, and that they are to be considered prisoners of war until exchanged. Morales had been sent to Cuba, and the rest were to be taken at the expense of the Colombian Government.

General Paez had gone from Caraccas to summon Porto Cavello, now the last hold of the Royalists, to surrender.

In consequence of this decisive intelligence, illuminations at La Guayra and Caraccas had taken place, and were to continue for three days.

[*American.*

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM LONDON.

NORFOLK, SEPT 12.

The ship *Rasselas*, Capt. BRIGHAM, has arrived in Hampton Roads in 40 days from Liverpool. To a gentleman who came passenger in the Rasselas we are indebted for London and Liverpool papers to the 30th July—London papers to the same date and the Liverpool Courier to the 31st of July have been received at the *Commercial Reading Room*, through the politeness of Captain Brigham, with the use of which we have also been favored. The Rasselas left Liverpool the 1st August.

The London Sun, of the 28th, says—"We are just enabled to give the most positive assurances that our government has received no such information as was announced in the Courier of Saturday last, respecting the alleged intention of the French government to withdraw their army to the Ebro; and that, on the contrary, the statement in question is believed to be a gross fabrication."

The contents of these papers are of increased interest. The French were repulsed in all their attacks on Corunna with great slaughter—Indeed the result was little less disastrous to them than that of the attack on the American lines before New Orleans.—The attack commenced on the 15th of July, with 5000 men (so the account states) and lasted till the 19th, when the French made a hasty retreat, and left their heavy artillery and considerable baggage and munitions of war to the victors. The Spaniards were preparing a force of 1200 men to pursue and annoy their rear, while Sir Robert Wilson was to embark for Vigo to hasten the movement of a much larger force in that quarter for the same purpose.

The accounts from Catalonia are also cheering.

Intelligence from Cadiz of the date of the 13th of July, states that the utmost determination prevailed among all classes to defend the constitution to the last. There were in the Isla 22,000 troops, and the city full of militia and volunteers. An order had just been issued by the Governor of Cadiz for every inhabitant to provide himself with six months provisions, and for those who could not do so to quit the town, in 24 hours. The government was in great want of money, and the troops were not regularly paid, but they submitted with great patience. Our accounts direct from Cadiz (see article from the National Gazette) are much later than what we find in the English papers.

A convent in Madrid was set fire to on Sunday, the 20th July, while the Duke d'Angouleme was at Mass. The perpetrators were not discovered, though many arrests had taken place.

By a circular addressed to the Foreign Ambassadors at Paris, the ports of Spain are now officially declared to be in a state of blockade.

Our readers will recollect that we lately published a despatch of Marshal Moncey giving an account of the battle at Molins del Rey, in the neighborhood of Barcelona, between a part of his division and two corps of the Constitutionalists under the command of Lloberas and Milans.—The Marshal states in his despatch, (which struck us at the time as being studiously worded to conceal the truth,) that the Spaniards were compelled to retreat and take shelter under the walls of Barcelona; that the French loss consisted only of a small number wounded, &c. The Spanish official account of this battle has been received in London, which gives a very different statement from that of Moncey. It states that the French lost in the attack (the Spaniards it will be recollected were the assailants) 800 killed and above 200 wounded. The Spaniards represent their loss as inconsiderable compared with this slaughter.

MINA.—An article dated Paris, July 28, says—"The latest information announces that Mina with 9000 men, is marching from Upper Catalonia, by which means he may again get in the rear of our army, and cause some confusion on the frontiers. Gen. Donnadieu has asked leave of absence to go to Barrages, to cure an old wound." Another account affirms that Mina *has* again got into the rear of Moncey, and, at the head of 9000 men, has so managed his operations, as to cause the siege of Barcelona to be raised.

The London "Sun" newspaper has been interdicted in France. It is said that Mr. Canning sometimes sends communications to that journal. The editor in mentioning the prohibition of his paper in France, makes the following just and spirited remarks:—"We really feel pity for the French government, self-degraded as it is by this impotent manifestation of spleen against a journal which uniformly advocated the cause of the Bourbon family down to the very moment at which the head of that family fatally consented to undertake the present unjust and impolitic war against the Spanish nation."

Aleppo.—A letter from the British Consul, dated Aleppo, May 9, states that the Opthalmia became so general after the earthquake of last year, that not three persons in ten escaped the infection throughout the district visited by the earthquake. The Consul says:—"Of nine persons who composed my family, five were sufferers from that cruel disorder.—Of the survivors of the Jews at Aleppo (not more than 2400) 74 lost their sight! And although the number of Turks and Christians here who became blind immediately after their providential escape from the earthquake cannot be exactly ascertained, I can safely state it to be more than 1500! The names of the most destitute of these will appear in my future statements, and will very much increase the number of the partakers of the charity. The people of Antiocha and the neighboring villages, were also afflicted with opthalmia, as well as those of Aleppo, but I did not hear of any person having lost his sight in consequence of it—I am happy to say, that six weeks have now elapsed without an earthquake strong enough to be generally felt."

Diabolical Conspiracy in Havana.

BALTIMORE, SEPT. 6.

An esteemed friend, to whom we are frequently indebted for similar favors, has politely furnished us with the following extract of a letter received by the schr. Sarah Ann, arrived at this port yesterday.

Havana, August 19.

"There has been a most diabolical conspiracy discovered here, the ringleaders of which were taken yesterday; the intention was to upset the present government, to accomplish which, the negroes and mulattoes were to act their part, and horrid to relate, the Negroes were to commence on Saturday night last, in a *general massacre* of their masters.—These negroes were to be known by having a black ribband in their bosoms. One of the conspirators became alarmed about two hours before the fatal blow was to be struck, and requested to see the Governor who was in bed; after being examined, and no arms found about his person, he was admitted into the governor's room, where he disclosed the intended affair, stating that the governor had but two hours to save the city from being crimsoned with the blood of its citizens. The military were immediately ordered out and divided throughout the city, the conspirators became alarmed and nothing was done. Yesterday a man by the name of Lamos, who was to be made Governor, was taken up and put in the Moro, as also a Priest who was to be Bishop and two others, the one to be Intendant, the other Gen. of marines. These people are considered the ringleaders, and will, no doubt, be put to death—the conspirators consisted of Natives of the Island, no European having been entrusted with the design."

Martial law is in full force; however, at present tranquillity prevails, 200 persons have been arrested and are now in confinement.—*M. Chron.*

Domestic.

INTERNAL NAVIGATION.

What a glorious demonstration of the value of internal improvements, and of the immense capacities of our country, does not the following afford! We would rather have been on board the sloop that first passed from Lake Champlain to old Ocean, than to have taken the voyage to the Mediterranean in Cleopatra's Barge, however delightful that must have been.

Nat. Intel.

FROM THE TROY SENTINEL, SEPT. 2.

Yesterday morning, the waters of the Hudson were seen dashing over the dam in beautiful style.

In the forenoon, the Corporation of the city turned out to greet the arrival of the large and beautiful lake boat Gleaner, from St. Albans, Vt. and the canal boat of our citizen, Mr. Whipple, from Whitehall. These are the two first vessels that have passed through the sloop lock just above us, which contemplates the connection of the Northern Canal with the river Hudson; and our citizens were anxious to testify their gratification at the long wished-for opening of this navigation. Accordingly, at half past 10 o'clock, A. M. a procession composed of the Corporation and a large concourse of citizens, escorted by the uniform companies of Troy, was formed under the command of Capt. Pitcher, and marched to the upper end of River street, opposite to the place where the boats were lying. The Gleaner and another large boat were grappled together, and the Corporation, with the light infantry, went on board. The decks of the boats furnished convenient room for the military to form; and, as they floated past the city with colors flying, and music playing, they returned with their musketry the salutes which were fired by the artillery, posted at different stations along the shore.

Thus, honor due was paid to this interesting occasion. The Gleaner measures sixty tons burthen, and draws three feet three inches water.

SHIP NEWS EXTRAORDINARY!

From the N. York Commer. Adv. Sept. 6.

Arrived, the sloop Gleaner, from St. Albans, Vt. (a port upon Lake Champlain,) with wheat and pot ashes, to the master. [The veteran corps of artillery have paraded on the occasion, and when the Gleaner Mountain vessel passed the Battery a salute was fired by them from the Battery.]

☞ The Vermonters in this city are invited to assemble at the Park, to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the arrival of the Gleaner, from Vermont, by the way of Lake Champlain and the Canal.

Great Fire in Maine.—We have shewn yesterday, [says the Boston Patriot of Sept. 9,] a letter from a gentleman in Alna, Maine, to his brother in this city, containing an account of a destructive fire by which parts of the towns of Wiscasset, Wiscasset, and Alna, have been ravaged. The fire began in the mentioned town on the 3d inst. owing to the extreme drought very fast. On the morning of the 4th the wind commenced blowing almost a gale, and by four o'clock in the afternoon, the fire had passed through the back lots, sweeping its course houses, barns, cattle, &c. five o'clock, the fire was on the just back of Sheepscot Bridge, the inhabitants in that vicinity employed in removing their effects from their houses over the bridge having but little hope of saving buildings. About 40 houses barns are stated to have been ed in Alana. Among those are mentioned Mr. Wm. Hodges, and R. & J. Chase, former lost a barn, the other and barn each. The fire had left every thing back of Wiscasset to hill—So rapid and extensive was conflagration, that the women children had fled in confusion; it is feared that the loss of lives will yet add to the gloom sufferings occasioned by the of buildings, cattle, crops, &c.

We lately published an of the execution of Mr. H. of Kentucky, for the murder Sanderson; which stated, milton was innocent, and man lately executed in Al had confessed himself the mur The Winchester (Va.) Repub upon good authority, confirms this statement and avers that milton was the real murderer, he first shot Sanderson, and wards beat out his brains with pistol.—*Morn. Chron.*

A friend in Louisiana, after ing that the institution of Juries is an affair of recent orig that State, and that the French ulation are still unable to com hend its utility, relates the fo ing anecdote in a letter of the July—

"The Judge of the District related to me the circumstance his first holding his Court parish of West Baton Rouge is settled almost wholly by Fr The Grand Jury, having been panneled and charged by the J retired to their room. The a man accused of the murder slave came before them. turning to the court, and being ed if they had found any bill foreman replied that a case above description had come them, that they could not agree hang him, but had fined him dollars.—The Judge informed that they had nothing to do hanging or fining him—that they had to do was to find a they had sufficient evidence thorize them so to do. The second return, they still reported they could not agree to hang man, but had concluded to the fine to 1500 dollars—and a bill be found."—*Nat. Gaz.*

The Cause of the Greeks.—It be recollected that last year a ing was held at Brooklyn, at w General Swift presided, that various resolutions expressive the sympathy of Americans in struggle now carrying on by Greeks. Some ladies of this whose feelings are enlisted in same cause, have caused a "Grecian Cross" to be prepared high, which was yesterday to General Swift at Brooklyn the following note:

"General Swift is respectfully quested to receive a cross to the cause of the Greeks, pose of it in any manner the gallant and patriotic General may think proper.

"May the Grecian Cross planted from village to village, from steeple to steeple, until it rests on the dome of St. Sophia."

It is, we understand, to be placed on the Brooklyn heights, the city.—*N. Y. American.*

Dr. Henry Chambers of Madison county, has been elected Governor of the state of Alabama, by a considerable majority of votes over Excellency Israel Pickens, the present Governor.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, SEPT. 18, 1823.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The intelligence from this quarter is very interesting. The defeat and murder of Morales, at Maracaibo, may be considered as the termination of the sanguinary and cruel war which for so many years has desolated Colombia, and as completing the separation of that country from Spain.—The independence of Colombia is now too firmly established to be ever again endangered by any efforts which Spain may hereafter make, should she be so infatuated as to renew the contest: and if the Colombians, in the leisure of peace, display as much wisdom in defining and securing their rights, as they have exhibited valor and constancy in defending them, their toils and sufferings will be compensated by lasting happiness and prosperity. Their sacrifices merit a large reward; and we trust they will prove themselves sufficiently enlightened to secure it.

SPAIN.

The intelligence from Spain, published in this week's paper, is favorable to the cause of the constitutionalists; and we indulge much stronger hopes, than we have done for some time past, of the triumph of the Spanish cause in the *present* contest: of its *ultimate* triumph, however long the event might be delayed by unpropitious circumstances, we never entertained a doubt.

The assertion of the London Courier, that the French government have it in contemplation to withdraw their troops from Cadiz, and to take up their line beyond the Ebro, although declared by the London Sun to be destitute of truth, is re-iterated in the Courier of July 28th, which states, that the chief, if not the only reason for adopting this step, will be the difficulties that have arisen, not of a military, but of a political kind;" although we suppose, to the divisions in the party of the Faith, and the intemperate zeal of the Regency, which the Duke d'Angouleme had found himself unable to control. Whether the French government have it in contemplation or not, to withdraw their troops, the present aspect of things seems to favor the belief, that they will shortly be *compelled* to withdraw them, not only behind the Ebro, but from the Spanish territory.

ROUGE ET NOIR.

This interesting tale occupies a considerable portion of our paper this week, and its length, we trust, will deter no one from giving it an attentive perusal. It is not our custom to occupy so much of any single paper with one subject; and if any apology be necessary for deviating from our usual practice in this instance, the only one we can offer is the impressive moral contained in the tale of *Rouge et Noir*.

Perhaps there is no one passion, when indulged, that takes such certain possession of the mind, and so completely and fearfully transforms the character, and no vice which one more easily slides into, after the first step, than that of GAMBLING. It has been the curse of all ages and nations: the untutored savage will stake his wife and children, his life, his liberty, on the issue of a game; and the civilized christian will beggar his family, sacrifice his honor, and forego the hopes of heaven, to gratify a passion as low as it is detestable, and as vile as it is ruinous.

It is due to the community, to the rising generation, that gambling, in all its forms, should be held up to detestation; that it should be faithfully impressed upon the minds of youth, that there is no more certain road to ruin and dishonor, than the *gaming house*. Here the young can gather no laurels, nor the aged procure respect; wretchedness and infamy are the rewards which it holds out to its votaries. Gambling never made a good citizen, a good father, or good husband; but it has made many a valuable citizen a pest to society, many a fond parent an unnatural one, many an affectionate husband a brutal one.

It should be the firm resolution of every one who has a character to maintain, or a reputation to acquire, "to touch not, taste not, handle not;" for however many examples may be cited, of men distinguished by their wealth and talents, who have lavished the one, and debased the other, at the gambling table, no example can be produced of any one that ever encircled his brows with the laurel'd wreath of fame, and obtained a distinction either to be envied or admired, in the haunts of the gambler.

North Carolina Representation in the Eighteenth Congress.—Although the various issues of the Congressional Election have been announced as they have occurred, we think it may prove useful, to give a connected view of the different returns, that the reader may at one glance, ascertain the result:

First District,	Alfred M. Gatlin*
Second,	Hutchins G Burton,
Third,	Thomas H. Hall,
Fourth,	Richard D. Spaight,*
Fifth,	Weldon N. Edwards,
Sixth,	Charles Hooks,
Seventh,	John Culpepper,*
Eighth,	Willie P. Mangum,
Ninth,	Romulus M. Sanders,
Tenth,	John Long,
Eleventh,	Henry W. Conner,
Twelfth,	Robt B Vance,*
Thirteenth,	Lewis Williams.

* New Members.

Ral. Reg.

A dinner was lately given by the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Cambridge, Massachusetts, at which Chancellor KENT, of New York, was present—Judge STORY presided. The following toasts were drank on the occasion.

The combattants of the Forum—May they be ever governed by the *notes* of the *Kent* bugle.

Our distinguished guest, who has so administered *the law of the land*, as to make New York the *land of the law*.

The guest replied—By giving "Massachusetts, the land of *Story*, as well as of song."

Massachusetts—Still a noble steed, not with standing the loss of his *Main*.

The happy climate of New York, whose citizens enjoy their physical vigor and intellectual pre-eminence, after they are *constitutionally* superannuated.

[This is an allusion to Chancellor Kent, who, by the constitution of New York, is deemed to be superannuated, having arrived at the age of 7[illegible], after which period, no person, according to that instrument, is presumed to possess sufficient mental abilities to perform certain duties.]

Pyroligneous Acid—The virtues of this chemical preparation in preventing putrefaction and preserving animal substances have been sufficiently tried and found extensively useful. Meats cured by its antiseptic qualities may be kept for any length of time. By some experiments which have recently been made, it appears that this acid may be used to great advantage in embalming and preserving the dead. The body of Mr Boardman, a Senator in Congress from the State of Connecticut, who died suddenly in Ohio, has lately been brought home in this acid, at a warm season of the year, without the slightest appearance of putrefaction, or any change in the features. We conversed with the physician who superintended the process of embalming and the transportation of the body, and who assured us of the above mentioned fact. In his opinion, the pyroligneous acid will more than surpass the Egyptian art in preserving the dead. It will also be of great use in anatomical preparations.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

DOUBLE TONGUED LADY.

The Brighton [English] paper mentions that there is at present residing in Brighton, a lady of great beauty and accomplishments, possessed of a quality which puts out of all distance the fame of the celebrated Mr. Doublelungs. This extraordinary and singular faculty arises from a peculiar formation of the tongue, which is separated at the root, in a longitudinal direction, and actually forms a *double tongue*. Not the slightest inconvenience is felt from the exuberant gift of nature. With this desirable and admirable addition to the organ of *domestic comfort*, this lady is enabled to afford entertainment to her friends beyond the power of any ventriloquist, or indeed, conception. From the personal charms she possesses, as well as highly endowed mind, she has many suitors; some of whom have retired from paying homage, owing to the effects of the extra *clapper* hung in this enchanted *belle*. She possesses two voices: one exceedingly clear, sweet, and harmonious, allowing her to sing with great effect: the other so exquisitely thrilling, that it must have been bestowed on her for no other purpose than to lisp the still small voice of love. With this voice she imitates exactly the notes of many birds, piping like a bee fiddle, singing as a canary: what is remarkable, her mother was deaf and dumb.

INDUSTRY.

From an Address to a New York Agricultural Society.

Imagine to yourselves, all the blessings of industry, such as well improved farms, with a suitable proportion of meadow, pasture, and arable land, with good fences, fine orchards, groves of wood and timber. Fine horses, fine stocks of neat cattle, sheep and swine, with houses, cellars, and granaries filled with the fruits of industry, and a surplus sufficient to purchase all the conveniences, and even the luxuries of life, if you wish. On the other hand, imagine to yourselves all the miseries and degraded wretchedness of poverty, which is the fruit of idleness and want of energy, houses and empty cellars, and broken windows; barns half covered, and little or nothing in them; fences down, and a few poor animal destroying the product of what little labor you perform; your families half fed and half clothed, the sheriff watching his opportunity to carry you to prison; and what is more, the finger of scorn from every traveller, is pointed at your house, your barn, your fences, and to whatever you possess.

A Hint.—"Every thing in Russia has commenced in luxury, and the building may be said to have preceded the foundation.—*Madame de Stael's Exile of ten years.*"

This remark is strictly applicable to the present system of education in the United States. The *courses* (as the bricklayers say) succeed each other too rapidly; the *mortar* is not suffered to dry; the weight is not allowed to settle sufficiently; the foundation is defective, and the superstructure is unsure.

Charleston Courier.

No scarcity of Law.—By Mr. Wilson's Dublin Directory for the year 1822, it appears that there are, in the city of Dublin, no less than 805 barristers and 1593 attorneys.

The Golden Apostles.—When his Prussian Majesty took possession of Prague, he was surveying one of the principal cathedrals, attended by one of the most dignified ecclesiastics, and perceiving the twelve apostles in rich gold habits, he asked the priest what was the value of the gilding? "Sir," replied the priest, "they are all solid gold." "Gold!" answered his Majesty, "then the apostles are put to a wrong use, for it was intended by their master they should travel all over the face of the earth for the public good, and behold in your church they are all confined; therefore, to fulfil their master's orders, I will have them immediately made into ducats, that they may travel over the face of the earth." So Alexander said of the beard of Æsculapius, that it was cruel to suffer his godship to have one of gold in the winter, when wool was much warmer.

Yawning.—Few persons imagine that this agreeable exercise is an important part of the animal economy. Boerhaave observes, that yawning appears to be designed by nature to move, accelerate, and uniformly to distribute the humors throughout the system; consequently to render the various muscles capable of discharging their respective functions. Such involuntary motion, therefore, says Dr. Willich, greatly conduces to health, but if it become habitual, or be too often repeated, especially by persons of sedentary lives, it will be advisable to inspire a large portion of fresh air. Yawning is performed by extending all the muscles that are capable of spontaneous motion; by expanding the lungs; by slowly inhaling a large portion of air, and expiring it after it has been rarified in the body, and lastly by restoring the muscles to their natural position.

Idleness is the most painful sensation of the mind, as, according to *Galen*, standing still is of the body. When Bishop Cumberland was told he would wear himself out by application, he replied: "'Tis better to *wear* out than to *rust* out."

The military governor of Lithuania has been directed as civil governor of the Baltic provinces, by the Emperor of Russia, to subject all foreign and domestic journals to a rigid censorship.

AN ODE TO SNUGNESS.

Goddess! I hail thy placid air,
Thy neat attire, thy moderate cheer;
The light of freedom calmly gleams
From thy blue eyes, and plainly seems
To mark thee of celestial breed,
Unknown to earthly cares which lead
To noise and nothing. Bless my lot,
And be my patron—I ask not
For gifts that greedy worldlings prize,
But for that calm repose which lies
Within thy breast: not that which dwells
In cells and damp monastic cells,
To soothe the friar and his cloister,
Or his dull cousin, the rock oyster,
Nor that, which nestling in a rug,
Beatifies a flea or bug;
But what, I safely may aver,
Becomes a true philosopher,
Who is not one step more inclin'd
To seek a distance from his kind,
Than what may guarantee his life
From worldly cares and worldly strife.

The Paris Journal des Debats mentions that M. Leroy, clockmaker to the King, has invented a clock which can go ten, twenty years—as long as it is not worn away—without being wound up. M. Leroy, the paper adds, does not pretend to have discovered perpetual motion, but he is sure that he has made a convenient, useful article of furniture as low in price as the common timepieces.

DIED,

On Tuesday morning, the 2d inst. at his residence in Sneedsboro', SAMUEL KNOX, Esq. merchant of that place, in the 48th year of his age. Mr. Knox left a disconsolate family, that could not have suffered so great a loss in this world, as his departure. He was the loving husband, the affectionate father; the friend of merit, and the honest man. His death will cause a void among his numerous and respectable friends and acquaintances, that will not soon be filled.—*Communicated.*

Marine News.

PORT OF WILMINGTON N. C.

From the Cape Fear Recorder, Sept. 13.

ARRIVED,

Scr. King Solomon, Corey, from Charleston, to A. M'Rae & Co.

Schr. Caravan, Babbidge, from Port-au-Prince. Coffee, to Stow & Whittier.

Schr. Jane Maria, Smith, from N. York, to Dudley, Dickinson & Co.

CLEARED,

Sloop Protector, Willse, for New York, by Dudley, Dickinson & Co.

BELOW,

Sloop Ospray, Gavit, from Richmond, bound to Charleston.

PRICES CURRENT,

Corrected Weekly,

BY A COMMITTEE OF MERCHANTS.

MERCHANDIZE.	Qua'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	lb.	4	5
Beef, Northern	bbl.	7 50	8 00
Brandy, Cognac,	gallon.	1 0	1 50
Apple,	do	45	50
Peach,	do.	56	62½
Bacon,	lb.	10	12½
Beeswax,	do.	30	32
Butter,	do	18	25
Bagging	yard,	35	40
Coffee, Prime Green.	lb.	29	31
2d & 3d qual.	do		
Candles, Mould,	do	13	16
Spermaceti,	do		54
Cotton,	do	12	13½
Corn,	bushel	45	55
Copperas	lb.	34	4
Flax	do	15	17
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel	75	
Flour, Fine,	barrel.	5	6
Superfine,	do		
Fish, Herrings	do	5 00	6 00
Mullet	do	6 00	
Feathers	lb.	40	
Gin, Holland,	gallon,	90	1 10
Country,	do	43	45
Ginger	lb.	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	groce	12½	
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	lb.		
West India,	do		
Iron,	100 lb.	4 75	5 25
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2 50	
Flotant	do	3 00	
Lime,	cask,	2 00	3 00
Lard	lb.	8	10
Leather, Skirting	do	35	37½
Sole	do	28	30
Bridle	side	3 00	5 00
Lead, Bar	lb.	9	10
Logwood	100 lb.	3 00	
Molasses,	gallon,	40	45
Nutmegs	lb.	2 50	3 00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	do	8	9
Wrought	do		
Nankeens, Blue	piece,	1 40	
Yellow	do	60	65
Shingles	1000	1 50	2 00
Oats,	bush	30	35
Oil, Curriers	barrel.	20 00	25 00
Linseed	gallon.	85	1 00
Pork	barrel.	1 00	13 00
Porter London,	dozen,	3 50	
Philadelphia,	g do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,	lb.	24	26
Pimento,	do	25	27
Plaster Paris,	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	Keg,	7 50	8 00
Others,	do		
Paints, White Lead	do	3 25	3 75
Spanish Brown	do	2 00	2 80
Yellow Ochre	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon.	80	1 10
Wind. Island.	do	70	80
New-England,	do	45	50
Rice,	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins	box,	3 00	4 00
Rags	lb.	2	6
Shot,	Bag,	3 00	
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 lb.	9 00	10 00
Common,	do	8 00	9 00
Loaf,	lb.	17	20
Salt, Liverpool,	bush	1 00	
Turks Island,	do	85	90
St. Ubes, &c.	do	85	90
Salts, Epsom	lb.	25	30
Glauber	do	7½	
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	14	16
German	do	15	18
Salt-Petre	do	12½	20
Tallow,	do	8	9
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1 65	2 00
Hyson,	do	1 20	1 25
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 lb.	2 75	3 50
Manufactured,	do	5 00	20
Tin, ½ x	box	16 00	17 50
Verdigris	lb	65	
Wheat,	bush.	85	90
Whiskey,	gallon.	40	42
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira.	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	do	80	

EXCHANGE, on N. York, 60: 6½ pr. ct.
Charleston, 3½ pr. ct.
Virginia 4 *a* 5
Georgia Notes, 3 per cent. Discount.
South Carolina Notes, 3 & 4 per ct. pr.
U. S. BANK NOTES, 6*a* 7½

Wilmington, Sept. 6.

Corn, 60 to 65 cents; Cotton, 13; Flour, superfine, $7; Lumber, 13 to 15; Molasses, 35 to 37; Tar, 90 to 95; Pitch, 2 75 *a* 3; Turpentine, 2 75; Bacon, 8 to 8½; Beeswax, 33 to 35; Coffee, 28 to 29; Rum, Jamaica, 90 to 1; Rice, 3 *a* 3 25; Salt, Liverpool, 55 to 60; Sugar, 8 *a* 9 50; Tobacco, 4; Whiskey [illegible] 42½.

All kinds of Blanks,

For sale at this office.

Robert Jaffray & Co's.

FALL importation of *DRY GOODS* is now arriving, and will comprise a *much more* extensive assortment than heretofore; the whole of which will be offered on the most accommodating terms.

Fayetteville, Sept 18, 1823.—16tf.

David B. Crane & Co's.

FALL importation of *HARDWARE* and *CUTLERY* is expected here in a few days. Their assortment will then be *more* complete than formerly, and sold on the best terms.

Fayetteville, Sept. 18, 1823.—16tf.

George W. Raglin.

Fashionable and Elegant Saddlery, &c. &c.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

THE public are respectfully informed, that he has removed from his old stand on *Person Street*, to the house formerly in the occupancy of Pierce & Tillinghast, fronting Bow and Person streets, two doors east from the Law Office of T. C. Hooper, Esq.—and expects shortly to receive, by the *ECLIPSE* from N. York, a new and fashionable selection of Saddlery, Gig Trimmings, &c. &c. Every description of *Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Holsters, Vallices, Saddle-Wallets, Trunks, &c.* made in the first style of elegance, and all orders executed with promptness and punctuality. He feels thankful for the liberality hitherto conferred upon him, and fondly hopes, by assiduous application to business, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

The above articles will be found, on examination, no where exceeded for quality of material, fine proportion, or superior workmanship, in any part of the confederated states.

September 18, 1823.—13wt28.

Port Wine, &c.

1 HALF pipe, 1 Qr. cask, 4 cases, part in pint bottles, } PORT WINE, warranted genuine and of superior quality.
2 casks L. P. Madeira Wine.
Fresh { Imperial, Gunpowder, Hyson, } TEA.

M'Neill & Kirkland.

September 16 1823. 3t18.

The Subscriber

WISHES to sell a light *Travelling Wagon*, with *Gear*, and two good *Horses*.

JOHN MURCHISON, *Sen.*

September 18, 1823.—16*

Spanish Segars.

85 BOXES very superior quality, for sale by

Wm. Widdifield, Jun'r.

September 18, 1823.—16*

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
For sale by J. HUSKE.

Sheriff of Cum. County.

THE subscriber requests all persons having business with him in his official capacity, to PAY THE POSTAGE OF THEIR LETTERS, otherwise they will not be attended to. JOHN BLACK.

September 18, 1823.—3t18.

The Subscriber

WILL leave this place about the first of October for East Florida, and intends travelling through the western part of the territory, for the purpose of making himself acquainted with the country, and will locate land for those who may think proper to employ him.

JOHN MACDONALD.

Fayetteville, Sept. 18.—2t17.

For Sale,

THAT valuable tenement on the north side of Hay street, in the Brick Row, at present occupied by Mr. *A. Turner*, and a good stand for business; payment will be made easy to purchasers. Apply to

JOHN M DOBBIN

June 12.

INSURANCE

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE

THE citizens of Fayetteville are informed that I am autherised, in behalf of the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, to insure against loss by fire.

JOHN H. HALL.

6t9.

Runaway.

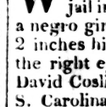
WAS taken up, and committed to the jail in Fayetteville, on the 30th ult. a negro girl named *SARAH*, about 5 feet 2 inches high, and has a small scar over the right eye. She says she belongs to David Coslin, living in Chesterfield Dist. S. Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and take her away.

SAM. MAULTSBY, *Jailor.*

September 3, 1823.—14*

To Rent,

And immediate possession given,



THE houses and lot on Mumford street, late in the occupancy of Maj. Frink. The dwelling-house contains several well [illegible] rooms, and there is on the lot every necessary out-house for the accommodation of a genteel family, an excellent garden, all in thorough repair.

JAMES TOWNES.

Fayetteville, Aug 28, 1823.—13tf

Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fi. Fa.* issued from the Circuit Court of the United States, for the district of North Carolina, wherein the Post Master General is Plaintiff, and Arch. L. Brown and Jas. Holmes are defendants, I shall expose to public sale, for cash, on 21st Oct. next, between the legal hours, at Sampson Court House, the following LANDS, viz:—540 Acres, known by the name of the Rocky Marsh Land, lying about eight miles below Sampson Court House.

Also, 500 Acres, lying on the waters of Jumping Run, four miles below the above tract, taken as the property of James Holmes, to satisfy the claims in said writ set forth.

BEVERLY DANIEL, *Marshal.*
JOHN M'KETHRONG, *Deputy*

Fayetteville, Sept. 9th 1823.—3t17.

Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of LAND, containing between 70 and 80 acres, lying on the east side of the river, about a mile from Campbellton. The tract adjoins the land formely belonging to Col. Dickson, and has on it an orchard, and a comfortable dwelling house. It has likewise a valuable FISHERY.

Also, a lot in town, adjoining John A. Cameron, Esq's, 145 feet in front on Gillespie street, and 310 feet on Mumford street, with a large Ware-House standing on it.

Likewise, a negro GIRL, who is a very excellent house servant. Notes, negotiable at the Banks, will be received in payment.

MARY BARGE,
Executrix of the will of Geo. K. Barge, deceased.

Sept. 10, 1823. 15*.

For Sale, or Rent,

THAT well known *PUBLIC HOUSE* and the premises, situate on Green street, called *Jordan's Hotel*. For a tavern no stand is more eligible in this town, so it has been deemed in times past and present, having been occupied as such for the last 40 or 50 years; the lot, which extends back to the creek, comprehends a large and valuable vegetable garden, and in front, a beautiful flower garden. The houses are large and commodious, and have lately been put in complete repair. The stabling, which is used as an appurtenance to the establishment, is new and remarkably spacious and well modeled and will accommodate from 16 to 20 horses.

A further description is unnecessary; as those who may wish to purchase or rent, will prefer examining and judging for themselves.

JOHN KELLY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 10, 1823.—5t18.

Runaways.

COMMITTED to the jail of Sampson county, on the 26th August last, a negro man and a woman, whom he says is his wife, and that they belong to Duncan Calhoun, living about fifteen miles from Fayetteville, in Cumberland county. The man says his name is Jordan, and the woman's Phillis. The fellow is of a yellowish complexion, about 5 feet high, and 35 years of age; the woman black, nearly the same height, and about 20 years of age.

L. COGDELL, *Jailor.*

Canton, Sampson Co. Sept. 3, 1823. 1wt

Runaway.

CRANSTOURNE, otherwise called Cranston, my negro man, aged between 40 and 50 years, left my plantation in Marlborough District, South Carolina, about the first of this month. In February, 1815, I purchased him at Gen. Lee's in Robeson county, North Carolina, at Sheriff sale: he was, prior to that sale, the property of a Mr. Curry, a carpenter. It is probable he has returned to his old neighborhood. His acquaintance was very extensive, reaching from Gen. Lee's late residence, to a Mr. Patterson's, an old man, perhaps high up the raft swamp, who formerly owned him.—Cranston has lost a part of the ball of one of his great toes by a cancer wart, since I bought him; and before that he lost a small part of one of his ears, by fighting or otherwise. He is sturdy built, of the best mould for strength and durability, and about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. His clothing, I think, is principally cotton and wool, and cotton, of home manufacture. I will give a reasonable reward to any person who will bring him to me or secure him in any jail, in either of the Carolinas, so that I get him; and if any white man should harbor him, and the fact be established in a court of justice, in either of the states, I will give the informer such compensation as shall make it very profitable to him; and will rejoice to attend and aid in the prosecution.

JAMES A. HARRINGTON.

Near Cheraw, S. Carolina.

August 30, 1823.—6t20.

To Rent,

THE new brick store on Person street, lately occupied by Messrs. Fitzharris & Gallop.

A dwelling-house with an excellent garden, cow lot, and all necessary out houses, on Dick street, former residence of the subscriber.

The old Post-office, on Bow street.

For sale or rent, a large lot of ground on Mumford street, formerly Capt. Cruso's, on which is a spacious and convenient dwelling-house, a large ware house and stable, with other out houses.

A two story house on the north side of Bow street, below McKelley's, calculated for store and dwelling, and a large ware house back thereof.

Two or three small houses with gardens, on the west side of Hillsborough street.

An excellent stable and lot of ground on the east side of Hillsborough street, near Wm. Cameron's.

Several lots of ground, in various part of the town, some of which are under fence. Enquire of

DUNCAN McRAE.

Fayetteville, Aug. 25, 1823.—cop 2wt20

For Sale.

THE subscriber being anxious to close his business in Fayetteville, requests all those indebted to him to make payment before the 1st of October, or their notes and accounts will be put into the hands of an officer for collection, as no longer indulgence can be given.

He offers for sale, the House and Lot where he now resides, on Hay street; a convenient and pleasant situation for a family, about one and a half acres of *Land* also, one Lot, about 7 acres, near Ellis's Mill, with two slaughter pens on it; one Lot near Council Hall; six acres and one Lot near the jail. Payment can be made by taking up accommodation paper at Bank. Also, the *Store House* opposite Mr. Stedman's brick building.—Enquire of S. P. Ashe, T. C. Blake, or

EDMUND BLAKE.

September 9, 1823.—5t18.

Marshal's Sale.

I SHALL expose to public sale for cash, on the 25th October next, between the legal hours, at the Court House in Fayetteville, 970 acres *LAND*, lying on Black River, adjoining the lands of John Smith, taken as the property of Robert Brown, dec. to satisfy a writ of *Fi. Fa.* issued from the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of North Carolina, in favour of the Post Master General.

BEVERLY DANIEL, *Marsh. &c.*
JNO. M'K STRONG, *Deputy.*

September 10, 1823.—3t17.

Selections,
LITERARY, RELIGIOUS, &c.

ROUGE ET NOIR.

——"Could I forget
What I have been, I might the better bear
What I am destined to. I'm not the first
That have been wretched—but to think how much
I have been happier."— SOUTHERN.

Never shall I forget that accursed 27th of September; it is burnt in upon the tablet of my memory; graven in letters of blood upon my heart. I look back to it with a strangely compounded feeling of horror and delight; of horror at the black series of wretched days and sleepless nights of which it was the fatal precursor; of delight at that previous career of tranquility and self respect which it was destined to terminate—alas, forever!

On that day I had been about a fortnight in Paris, and in passing through the garden of the Palais Royal, had stopped to admire the beautiful *jet d'eau* in its centre, on which the sun-beams were falling so as to produce a small rainbow, when I was accosted by my old friend Major E——, of the Fusileers. After the first surprises and salutations, as he found that the business of procuring apartments and settling my family had prevented my seeing many of the Parisian *lions*, he offered himself as my Cicerone, proposing that we should begin by making the circuit of the building that surrounded us. With its history and the remarkable events of which it had been the scene, I was already conversant; but its detail and appropriation, which, as he assured me, constituted it sole interest in the eyes of the Parisians, I was completely ignorant.

After taking a cursory view of most of the sights above ground in this multifarious pile, I was conducted to some of its subterraneous wonders—to the Cafe du Sauvage, where a man is hired for six francs a night to personate that character, by beating a great drum with all the grinning, ranting, and raving of a madman;—to the Cafe des Aveugles, whose numerous orchestra is entirely composed of blind men and women; and to the Cafe des Varietes, whose small theatres, as well as its saloons and labyrinths, are haunted by a set of Sirens not less dangerous than the nymphs who assailed Ulysses.—Emerging from these haunts, we found that a heavy shower was falling; and while we paraded once more the stone gallery, my friend suddenly exclaimed, as his eye fell upon the numbers of the houses—"one hundred and fifty-four!—positively we were going away without visiting one of the ——," gaming-houses was the meaning of the term he employed, though he expressed it by a word that the fashionable preacher never mentioned to "ears polite."—"I have never yet entered, said I, a Pandæmonium of this sort, and I never will:—I refrain from it upon principle;—'Principiis obsta;' I am of Dr. Johnson's temperament, I can practice abstinence, but not temperance; and every body knows that prevention is better than cure." "Do you remember," replied E——, "what the same Dr. Johnson said to Boswell, 'My dear sir, clear your mind of cant;' I do not ask you to play; but you must have often read, when you were a good little boy, that 'Vice to be hated needs but to be seen,' and cannot have forgotten that the Spartans sometimes made their slaves drunk, and showed them to their children to inculcate sobriety.—Love of virtue is best secured by a hatred of its opposite: to hate it you must see it; besides, a man of the world should see every thing." "But it is so disreputable," I rejoined. "How completely John-Bullish!" exclaimed E——. "Disreputable!" why I am going to take you to an establishment recognized, regulated and taxed by the Government, the upholders of religion and social order, who annually derive six millions of francs from this source of revenue: and as to the company, I promise you that you shall encounter men of the first respectability, of all sects and parties, for in France, every one gambles at these saloons, except the devotees, and they play at home." He took my arm, and I walked up stairs with him, merely ejaculating as we reached the door, "Mind, I don't play."

Entering the ante-room, we were received by two or three servants, who took our sticks and hats, for which we received tickets, and by the number suspended around, I perceived that there was a tolerably numerous attendance within. *Roulette* was the game to which the first chamber was dedicated. In the middle of a long green table was a circular excavation, resembling a large gilt basin, in whose centre was a rotary apparatus, turning an ivory ball in a groove, which, after sundry gyrations, descended to the bottom of the basin, where there was a round of little numbered compartments or pigeon holes, into one of which it finally settled, when the number was proclaimed aloud. Beside this apparatus there was painted on the green baize a table of various successive numbers, with divisions for odd and even, &c. on which the players deposite their various stakes.—He who was in the compartment of the proclaimed number was winner, and if he had singled out that individual one, which of course was of very rare occurrence, his deposite was doubled I know not how many times. The odd or even declared their own fate: they were lost or doubled. This altar of chance had but few votaries, and merely stopping a moment to admire the handsome decorations of the room, we passed on to the next.

"This," whispered my companion, for there was a dead silence in the apartment, although the long table was entirely surrounded by people—"This is only the silver room; you may deposite here as low as a five franc piece: let us pass on to the next, where none play but those who will risk bank notes or gold." Casting a passing glance at these comparatively humble gamesters, who were, however, all too deeply absorbed to move their eyes from the cards, I followed my conductor into the sanctuary of the gilded Mammon.

Here was a Rouge et Noir table, exactly like the one I had just quitted. In its centre was a profuse display of gold in bowls and rouleaus, with thick piles of bank notes, on either side of which sat a partner of the bank and an assistant, the dragon guards of this Hesperian fruit. An oblong square, painted on each end of the green table, exhibited three divisions, one for Rouge, another for Noir, and the centre was for the stakes of those who speculated upon the color of the first and last card, with other ramifications of the art which it would be tedious to describe. Not one of the chairs around the table was unoccupied, and I observed that each banker and assistant was provided with a *rateau*, or rake, somewhat resembling a garden hoe, several of which were also dispersed about, that the respective winners might withdraw the gold without the objectionable intervention of fingers. When the stakes are all deposited, the dealer, one of the bankers in the centre, cries out, "Le jeu est fait!"—after which nothing can be added or withdrawn; and then taking a packet of cards from a basket full before him, he proceeds to deal. Thirty-one is the number of the game; the color of the first card determines whether the first row be black or red; the dealer turns up till the numbers on the cards exceed thirty one, when he lays down a second row in the same manner, and whichever is nearest to that amount is the winning row. If both come to the same, he cries, "Apres," and recommences with fresh cards; but if each division should turn up *thirty-one*, the bank takes half of the whole money deposited, as a forfeit from the players. In this consists their certain profit, which has been estimated at ten per cent. upon the total stakes. If the red loses, the banker on that side rakes all the deposits into his treasury; if it wins, he throws down the number of Napoleons or notes necessary to cover the lodgments made by the players, each one of whom rakes off his prize, or leaves it for a fresh venture. E—— explained to me the functions of the different members of the establishment—the inspector, the croupier, the tailleur, the Messieurs de la chambre, &c. and also the meaning of the ruled card and pins which every one held before him, consulting it with the greatest intenseness, and occasionally calling to the people in attendance for a fresh supply. This horoscope was divided by perpendicular lines into columns, headed with an alternate R. & N. for Rouge and Noir, and the pin is employed to perforate the card as each color wins, as a groundwork for establishing some calculation in that elaborate delusion termed the doctrine of Chances.—Some, having several of these records before them, closely pierced all over, were summing up the results upon paper, as if determined to play a game of chance without leaving any thing to hazard; and none seemed to adventure without having some species of sanction from these Sibylline leaves.

An involuntary sickness and loathing of heart came over me as I contemplated this scene, and observed the sofas in an adjoining room, which the Parisians, who turn every thing into a joke, have christened "the hospital for the wounded." There, thought I to myself, many a wretch has thrown himself down in anguish and despair of soul, cursing himself and the world with fearful imprecations, or blaspheming in that silent bitterness of spirit which is more terrific than words. I contrasted the gaudy decorations and pannelled mirrors that surrounded me with the smoky and blackened ceiling, sad evidence of the nocturnal lamps lighted up at the shrine of this Baal, and of the unhallowed worship prosecuted through the livelong night. Turning to the window, I beheld the sun shining from the bright blue sky, the rain was over, the birds were singing in the trees, and the leaves fluttering in the wind; the external gaiety giving the character of an appalling antithesis to the painful silence, immovable attitudes, and spell-bound looks of the care-worn figures within. One man, a German, was contending against a run of ill luck with a dogged obstinacy that was making deep inroads upon his purse and his peace, for though his face was invisible from being bent over his perforated card, the drops of perspiration standing upon his forehead betrayed the inward agitation. All the losers were struggling to suppress emotions which still revealed themselves by the working of some disobedient muscle, the compression of the lips, the sardonic grin, or the glaring wrath of the eye; while the winners belied their assumed indifference by flushed cheeks and an expression of anxious triumph—two or three forlorn operators, who had been *cleaned out*, as the phrase is, and condemned to idleness, were eyeing their more fortunate neighbors with a leer of malignant envy; while the bankers and their assistants, in the certainty of their profitable trade, exhibited a calm and watchful cunning, though their features, pale and sunken betrayed the effect of confinement, heated rooms, and midnight vigils. E—— informed me that the frequenters of these houses, were authorized to call for refreshments of any description, but no one availed himself of the privilege; the "auri sacra fames," the pervading appetite of the place, had swallowed up every other. The very thought revolted me. What! eat and drink in this arena of the hateful passions; this fatal room, from which many a suicide has rushed out to grasp the self destroying pistol, or plunge into the darkness of the wave! in this room, which is denounced to heaven by the widow's tears and the orphan's maledictions! Revolving these thoughts in my mind, I surveyed once more the faces before me, and could not help exclaiming, What a hideous study of human nature!

"As we have employed so much time," said E——, "in taking the latitude, or rather the longitude of these various physizes, we shall be expected to throw down a Napoleon, as a sop to Cerberus, and will then convoy you home." "Nay, replied I, it was for my instruction we came hither; the lesson I have received is well worth the money, so put down this piece of gold, and let us begone." "Let us at least wait till we have lost it," he resumed; "and in the meantime we will take our places at the table." I felt that I blushed as I sat down, and we about to deposit my offering hap-hazard, when my companion stopped my hand, and borrowing a perforated card, bade me remark, that the red and black had zig-zagged, or won alternately for fourteen times; and that there had subsequently been a long run upon the black, which would now probably cross over to the other color; from all which premises he deduced that I should venture upon the red; which I accordingly did. Sir Balaam's devil, who "now tempts by making rich, not making poor," was I verily believe, hovering over my devoted head at that instant; my deposit was doubled, and I was preparing to decamp with two Naps, when my adviser insisted upon my not balking my luck, as there would probably be a run upon the red, and I suffered my stake to remain, and go on doubling until I had won ten or twelve times in succession. "Now," cried E——, "I should advise you to pocket the affront, and be satisfied" Adopting this course, I could hardly believe his assertion or my own eyes, when he handed me over bank notes to the amount of twenty thousand francs, observing, "that I had made a tolerably successful *debut* for a beginner."

Returning home in some perturbation and astonishment of mind, I resolved to prepare a little surprise for my wife; and spreading the bank notes upon the table with as much display as possible, I told her, upon her entering the room, how I had won them—and enquiring whether Aladdin with his wonderful lamp could have spent two or eight hours more profitably, I stated my intention of appropriating a portion of it to her use in the purchase of a handsome birthday present. In a moment the blood rushed to her face, and as quickly receded, leaving it of an ashy paleness, when she spurned the notes from her, exclaiming with a solemn terror, "I would as soon touch the forty pieces of silver for which Judas betrayed his master." Her penetrating eye instantly saw the danger to which I had exposed myself, and her fond heart as quickly gave the alarm to her feelings; but in a few seconds she threw her arms around me, and ejaculated as the tears ran down her cheek, "Forgive me, my dear Charles, pardon my vehemence, my ingratitude; I have a present to ask, a boon to implore—promise that you will grant it me." "Most willingly," I rejoined, "if it be in my power."—"Give me then your pledge, never to play again." "Cheerfully," continued I, for I had already formed that resolution. She kissed me with many affectionate thanks, adding that I had made her completely happy. I believe it, for at that moment I felt so myself.

Many men who are candid and upright in arguing with others, are the most faithless and jesuitical of casuists in chopping logic with themselves. Let no one trust his head in a contest with the heart; the former, suppressing or perverting whatever is disagreeable to the latter, will assume a demure and sincere conviction, while it has all along been playing booty, and furnishing weapons to its adversary. The will must be honest if we wish the judgment to be so. A tormenting itch for following up my good luck, as I termed it, set me upon devising excuses for violating my pledge to my wife, and no shuffling or quibbling was too contemptible for my purpose. I had promised never to play again—"*at that house*," or if I had not actually said so, I meant to say so: there could be no forfeiture of my word, therefore, if I went to another. Miserable sophistry! yet, wretched as it was, it satisfied my conscience for the moment,—so easily is a weak man deluded into criminal indulgence. Fortified with such valid arguments, I made my *debut* at the Salon des Etrangers, and after a two hours' sitting, had the singular good luck to return home a winner of nearly as much as I had gained on the first day. Success for once made me moderate—in the humility of my prosperous play, I resolved only to continue till I had won ten thousand pounds, when I would communicate my adventures to my wife, with a solemn abjuration of the pursuit in future; and as I considered myself in possession of the certain secret of winning whatever I pleased, I took credit to myself for my extreme moderation. From Frascati, the scene of my third attempt, by a lucky, or rather unlucky fatality, which my subsequent experience only renders the more wonderful, I retired with a sum exceeding the whole of my previous profits, when, like the tiger who is rendered insatiate by the taste of blood, I instantly became ravenous for larger riches; and already repenting the paltry limitation of the day before, determined on proceeding until I had doubled its amount. Another day's luck and even this would have been spurned, for neither Johnson's Sir Epicure Mammon, nor Massinger's Luke, nor Pope's Sir Balaam, underwent a more rapid developement of the latent devils of ambition. Indistinct visions of grandeur floated before my eyes; my senses already seemed to be steeped in a vague magnificence; and after hesitating, in a sort of waking dream, between Wanstead House and Fonthill, one of which I held to be too near, and the other too distant from London, I dwelt complacently on the idea of building a mansion at some intermediate station, which should surpass the splendor of both. Sleep presenting to me the same images through a magnifying glass, I went forth next morning to the accomplishment of my destiny with an exultation of mind little short of delirium.

Weak and wicked reveries!—a single turn of Fortune's wheel reduced me, not to reason, but to an opposite extreme of mortification and despondence. A run of ill luck swept away in one hour more than half my gains, and unfortunately losing my temper still faster than my money, I kept doubling my stakes in the blindness of my rage, and quitted the table at night, not only lightened of all my suddenly acquired wealth, but loser of a considerable sum besides. I could now judge by experience of the bitterness of soul that I had lately inflicted upon those who had lost what I had won, and inwardly cursed the pursuit whose gratifications could only spring from the miseries of others. But so far from abandoning this inevitable see saw of wretchedness, I felt as if I had been defrauded of my just property, and burnt with the desire of taking my revenge. The heart-sickening detail of my infirmity, my reverses, and misery, need not be followed up. Suffice it to say, that a passion, a fury, an actual phrenzy of play, absorbed every faculty of my soul; mine was worse than a Promethean fate; I was gnawed and devoured by an inward fire which nothing could allay. Alas! not even poverty and the want of materials could quench it. In my career of prosperity, I felt not the fraud I was practising upon my wife, for I meant to make my peace with ten or twenty thousands pounds in my hand, and a sincere renunciation of gaming in my heart; but now that I was bringing ruin upon her and my children, the sense of my falsehood and treachery embittering the anguish of my losses, plunged me into an unutterable remorse and agony of soul. Still I wanted courage to make the fatal revelation, and at last only imparted it to her in the cowardice of impending disgrace.

Madame Deshoulieres says very truly, that gamesters begin dupes and end by being knaves; and I am about to confirm it by an avowal to which nothing should have impelled me but the hope of deterring others by an exposure of my own delinquency. A female relation had remitted me seven hundred pounds to purchase into the French funds, with which sum in my pocket I unfortunately called at the Salon des Etrangers in my way to the stock-broker's, and my evil genius suggesting to me that there was a glorious opportunity of recovering my heavy losses, I snatched the notes from my pocket, threw them on the table just before the dealer began—and lost! Stunned by the blow, I went home in a state of calm despair, communicated the whole to my wife in as few words as possible, and ended by declaring that she was a beggar, and her husband disgraced forever. "Not yet, my dear Charles," replied the generous woman, her eyes beaming with an affectionate forgiveness; "not yet; we may still exclaim with the French King after the battle of Pavia, we have lost every thing but our honor; and while we retain *that*, our losses are but as a grain of sand. We may be depressed by fortune, but we can only be disgraced by ourselves. As to these seven hundred pounds; take my Jewels—they will sell for more than is required; if our present misfortunes induce you to fly from Paris, and abandon this pursuit, they will assuredly become the greatest blessings of our life."

No reproach ever passed her lips or lingered in her eye; nor did I fail to observe the delicacy which, mingling up her own fate with mine, strove to soothe my feeling, by disguising my individual guilt under the cloak of a joint misfortune. Noble woman! Mezentius himself could not have devised a more cruel fate than to be wedded to a soul so dead to shame, and so dead in gratitude as mine!

Will not the reader loath and detest me even worse than I do myself, when I inform him, that in return for all this magnanimity I had the detestable baseness to linger in Paris, to hunt the gaming-houses, to venture the wretched draining of my purse in the *silver* room, to become a habitual borrower of paltry sums on pledges of repayment which I knew I had not the means of redeeming, and to submit tamely to the indignity of being cut from my acquaintance in the streets? From frequently encountering in the salons, I had formed a slight intimacy with Lord T——, Lord F——, Sir W——, Col. T——, and particularly with poor S——t, before he had consummated the ruin of his fine fortune, and destroyed his frame by paralysis brought on by dissipation; and I was upon terms of intimacy with others of my countrymen, who, with various success, but much more prudence than myself, were making their way to the dæmon of *Rouge et Noir*. Now, that this brief memoir fall beneath the eyes of any of my quondam friends, they may possibly derive benefit from its perusal, at all events they may be pleased to learn that I have not forgotten their kindness. I am aware that I abused their assistance, and wore out their patience; but I anticipated the horror to which the exhaustion of my own means and my inability to extort more from others would reduce me. The anguish of my mind, the misery of my degradation, the horror of mind with which I reflect upon my impoverished wife and family, were as nothing, absolutely nothing, compared to the maddening torment of being compelled to refrain from gaming. It sounds incredible, but it is strictly true. To sit at the table, with empty pockets and see others gaining, was absolutely insupportable. I envied the heaviest losers—could I have found an antagonist, I would have gambled for an eye, an arm, a leg, for life itself—a thousand devils seemed to be gnawing at my heart—I believe I was mad—I hope I was.

Yes; I have tasked myself to detail my moral degradation and utter prostration of character, with a fidelity worthy of Rousseau himself, and I feel it a duty not to shrink from a complete exposure. The night passed in the state of mind I have been describing, in one of those haunts which was justly entitled to denominate all who wandered out at day break towards the Pont de Jena, as if I could cool my parched lips and burning brain by the first shower that was then falling. As the dripping rustics passed me on their way to their horses, singing and whistling, their cheerfulness, seeming to me a mockery of my wretchedness, filled me with a maniac rage. By the time I had reached the bridge, the rain had ceased, the sun glancing upon the river threw a blaze over the woods in the direction of Meudon and St. Cloud, and the birds were singing in the air. Ever a passionate admirer of nature, her charms stole me for a moment from myself, but presently my thoughts reverting from the heaven without to the hell within, I gnashed my teeth, and turned back into a double bitterness and tempest of soul.

I have always been a believer in strong and irresistible impulses, an idea which will not appear ridiculous to those who are conversant with the records of crime. The portrait of Sarah Malcolm, the murderess which I had seen many years ago in the possession of Lord Mulgrave, led me to the perusal of her trial and execution in the Newgate Calendar, induced me to give perfect credit to the averment, that the idea of the crime came suddenly into her head without the least solicitation, and that she felt driven forward to its accomplishment by some invisible power. Similar declarations from many other criminals offer abundant confirmation of the fact; and it will be in the recollection of many, that the murderer Thurtell and Mrs. Bonar at Chiselhurst respectively declared, that he had never dreamt of the enormity ten minutes before its commission, but that the thought suddenly darted into his mind, and pushed him forward to the bloody deed. Many people cannot look over a precipice without feeling a temptation to throw themselves down; I know that an affectionate father who never approaches a window with his his infant child in his arms, is being haunted by solicitations to cast it into the street; and a gentleman of unquestionable honor, who, if he happens, whilst walking the highway, to see a note-case or pocket handkerchief emerging from a passenger's pocket, is obliged to stop short or run over the way, so vehemently does he feel himself impelled to withdraw them. This "fearful joy of desperation," generated in the weakness of the mind at the bare imagination of any horror, drive it to commit the very atrocity as a relief from the fearful vision. I act on the same principle that delinquents will voluntarily deliver themselves up to justice, because death itself is less intolerable than the fear of it. Let it not be imagined that I am seeking to screen any of these unhappy men from the consequences of their hallucination; I am merely asserting a singular property of the mind, of which I find myself about to record a frightful confirmation.

Standing on the bridge and turning away my looks from the landscape in utter despair of heart which I have described, my downcast eyes fell upon the river gliding placidly beneath me. They seemed to invite me to quench the burning fever with which I was consumed; the stream whispered to me with a distinct voice that peace and oblivion were to be found in its Lethean bed:—every muscle of my body was animated by an instantaneous irresistible impulse; and within a minute from its first maddening suggestion I had climbed over the parapet, and plunged headlong into the water.—The dashing of waves in my ears, and the flashings of innumerable lights before my eyes, are the last impressions I retain. Into the circumstances of my preservation I never had the heart to enquire. When consciousness revisited me, I found myself lying upon my own bed with my wife weeping beside me, though she instantly assumed a cheerful look, and told me that I had met with a dreadful accident in having fallen into the River when leaning over it to examine some object beneath.—Whether she knows the whole truth I am not convinced, but we scrupulously avoid the subject, by an understood, though unexpressed compact. It is added in the catalogue to the long catalogue of my offences which is to be alluded to, and, alas! never to be forgotten. She left my bedside for a moment to return with my children, who rushed joyfully to me with a cry of joy; and as they fondly attended for the first kiss, and enquired after my health with glistening eyes, the consciousness of the atrocity of my cowardly act struck with a withering remorse upon my heart. O villain! villain!